

The bill which would provide for the unpaid bills is drawn and ready to be introduced this morning, as is that which makes the appropriations which would be taken care of in any loan bill that may be made law during the period. These bills will be put in unless there is an adjournment sine die; they promise to arouse some comment at once.

HORROR OF THE RAIL

Amid the Flames and Scalding Water.

KANSAS CITY (Mo.), July 10.—The Chicago and Alton's vestibuled limited passenger train bound from Chicago to Kansas City collided with a fast live-stock train between Marshall and Norton, Mo., shortly after 7:30 o'clock this morning. Seventeen were killed and thirty are in Kansas City hospitals.

The passenger train was traveling in three sections on account of the heavy Epworth League business to San Francisco. The wrecked train was the first section and contained no Leaguers. Conductor McAnna of the freight train, east bound, had been ordered to meet the second section of the passenger train at Slater, the next station east of Norton, but apparently overlooked the fact that the first section, which was fifty-five minutes late, had not passed. The front brakeman on the freight, who was about four cars from the engine, says Conductor McAnna assumed the throttle himself on leaving Marshall and was running the engine when the collision occurred. The trains met two miles west of Norton, on a curve surmounting a high embankment.

The rains collided head-on. The engines were pushed to either side of the track, the baggage and chair cars were piled on top of the engines, the dining-car was tipped over, and the forward cars of the train were telescoped. Immediately after the collision some of the cars caught fire and the wreck was a blazing mass. The steam and scalding water escaped from the engines, burning many of the passengers frightfully and enveloping the awful scene in a cloud that made the rescue work difficult.

The engines were so completely demolished that the fire under the boilers was scattered in every direction, and, falling on the woodwork of the overturned cars, set fire to them quickly. Freight cars were piled on top of the engines and several of them were burned. The mad bellowing of the cattle was mingled with the shrieks of men and women.

Many of the passengers were imprisoned in the cars while scalding steam poured in upon them. They prayed aloud and pleaded with the rescuers to lend a helping hand. They were taken out as rapidly as possible, but there were not enough helpers to prevent the awful burnings which many were subjected to.

The wreck occurred about two miles west of Norton. Near the tracks there stands a small clump of trees. Under the shade of these trees the dead bodies and the injured passengers were placed, but the shade gave little relief. The heat from the burning train was added to by the terrible heat of the atmosphere, which was blown across parched meadows and fields of curling corn into the faces of those who writhed in pain and gasped for fresh air.

For a space of several square rods the ground was covered with pallets made of quilts, coats and garments of every description. As many of the bedclothes as could be secured from the sleeping cars were used for this purpose. After spending hours under the trees in the almost unbearable heat it was necessary for the injured to undergo a trip to Kansas City and to endure rides in ambulances over rough pavements.

The relief train arrived here a few minutes before 6 o'clock to-night, and when it came there followed one of the most indescribably pitiful sights ever witnessed by the surgeons and undertakers who assumed charge. There were black boxes and wicker cases for the bodies of the dead. All of the ambulances in the city were there with padded stretchers for the dying and the helplessly hurt. For an hour the work of removing the victims from the train to the ambulances went on uninterruptedly.

D. W. Hooker, one of the dead, was on his way to San Francisco to attend the Epworth League Convention, as were some of the others, but most of the Leaguers were in the second and third sections of the train following.

On the arrival at Kansas City of the train bearing the wounded, the sufferers were taken to St. Joseph's and University hospitals, where everything possible was done for them. On the journey from Slater four of the injured died and their bodies were taken to an undertaking establishment here.

The injured suffered mostly from scalds due to escaping steam from the wrecked locomotives. There being no broken limbs. Some of the victims had inhaled steam and were in worse condition than at first indicated. Soon after their arrival here several of the injured died at the University Hospital and at St. Joseph's Hospital. Identification of the dead was difficult, because the clothing had been removed to apply relief to the scalded surface.

The train which was wrecked was one of the fastest passenger trains in the United States. The equipment was all new, including the sleeping cars, coaches, baggage car and locomotive.

George S. Brewster of San Francisco, who was riding in a party of five Epworth Leaguers to San Francisco, says: "The train was making a fine sprint and everybody was feeling pleasant and happy, when all of a sudden there was an awful crash and it seemed as though a tremendous fist had struck the train in the face. In an instant the air was filled with cries and screams; cars were smashed into splinters and seemed to vanish; several rolled down the huge embankment and disappeared entirely. In an instant that splendid train was reduced to a mere mass of debris with human beings crawling, screaming or lying in mangled heaps on the ground. Above all the terrible clamor of our train were heard the almost human cries of the burning cattle of the freight train. The Marcellus French opera company on its way to San Francisco, comprising seventeen people, lost every bit of its scenery and baggage. None of the passengers escaped with more than his hand baggage, and were lucky to get away that night."

Mrs. G. S. Brewster, Miss Carrie M.

CARNEGIE IS ASKED TO AID HONOLULU'S PUBLIC LIBRARY

Andrew Carnegie, the steel millionaire and library philanthropist, has now before him a letter calling attention to the city of Honolulu as a field for his next benevolence in the line of giving of gifts for the benefit of the reading public. Upon the action of the board of trustees of the library, President M. M. Scott recently wrote at length to the greatest living giver of municipal gifts, setting forth the needs of this city in the way of a library, and suggesting that any benevolences would not be misplaced.

This action on the part of the Honolulu library was due to the feeling of the members of the board that there exists here a peculiar field for the bettering of the people through books. The present library, which is maintained by a subscription, has, in their opinion, should be made a free library, and as they are making to that end, they believe that it would come more quickly if there were a larger field for it through an addition to its endowment fund, and such a collection of books as would cause the people to give more freely to its support. The present endowment is available only for the purchase of new things, and there is not a sufficiently wide scope for the project of making it free through the gifts from the people, which would provide a fund from which the actual running expenses could be paid without any fee from users of the books.

The letter of President Scott was one which treated the suggestion of aid as a business matter. The history of the library was set out, the fact that through the efforts of the members of the library it now has a site and building free of debt, paid for by gifts and many methods of raising funds, as fairs and entertainments.

Attention is called to the endowment fund of \$40,000, the interest on which goes only for the enlargement of the library. This means that with its present list of some 15,000 volumes, the work of the library is restricted, as there must be charged a fee for the membership, to provide for the care of the books and the service. The possibility of providing a fund for the library service, should it be placed on a larger basis, is gone over, and the belief expressed that any maintenance

Doggett and Mrs. Ethel Newell Doggett of Chicago, and Master Zach Butterworth of Petersburg, Tenn., were on their way to Colorado. They succeeded in escaping with the clothes they had in the sleeper, but all their baggage was burned. They gave up their trip and expect to return to Chicago today.

Precautions Against Plague.

MARSEILLES, July 11.—The precautionary measures taken to prevent an outbreak of bubonic plague among the crew and passengers of the French steamer Laos, Captain Flaudin, from Yokohama, May 23, which arrived here July 7th, have been handicapped by the refusal of the Arab stokers to submit to vaccination with plague serum.

Grave fears are held that the plague will spread unless all the passengers and crew of the Laos now held in quarantine, are inoculated.

Results of Prosperity.

NEW YORK, July 11.—According to the London correspondent of the Tribune the prices obtained at Christie's, London, this year, have been higher for furniture, paintings, engravings and jewels than have ever before been known, and the results are attributed partly to American prosperity. Dealers are becoming speculative when millionaires are constantly crossing the Atlantic and picking up everything in sight.

BETROTHAL IN THE ARISTOCRACY

Earl of Rosebery and Duchess of Albany Are to Wed.

NEW YORK, July 11.—A London dispatch to the World relative to the reported betrothal of the Duchess of Albany to the Earl of Rosebery says: The announcement was not unexpected. The widowed duchess and the bereaved earl would have been married long ago had not the Queen declined to countenance the union. So strongly did Her Majesty insist that in the seventeen years that have elapsed since the death of Prince Leopold, Duke of Albany, the Duchess has avoided society and devoted her life to the rearing of her son and daughter. She invented a peculiarly shaped school seat, for which she received a gold medal, and which is now in general use.

In the midst of her studies, her schemes for charity and social reforms, she became interested in the Earl. She made a mild attempt to win the Queen over to consent to their marriage. The Queen would not hear of it, and the Duchess was dependent upon an allowance made through her mother-in-law's will and did not wish to offend her. She resigned herself to the inevitable. All is easy now as the Prince of Wales, the present King, was always on terms of closest intimacy with the Earl of Rosebery. Within the last few days the King has had a long interview with the Earl.

British Obligated to Retreat.

LONDON, July 11.—A Yeomanry troop in a letter describing the Viakfonteln affair, May 24th (when the garrison of Viakfonteln on the Johannesburg-Durban railroad had 124 men put out of action by the Boers under General Delarey) adds the startling intelligence that the British, the night after that feat, discovered that the Boers were surrounding their camp and were obliged to retreat, leaving their tents standing and their wounded behind them.

Coffee Sales in New York.

NEW YORK, July 11.—The sales of coffee on the New York Coffee Exchange for the year ending June 29th, aggregated 1,232,474 bags, valued at \$379,500 bags in 1900. The sales for 1899 were 1,000,500 bags. The transactions for the past year exceeded those of 1900 by 1,500,000 bags, the gain being partly due, it is said, to the large crops abroad.

An expedition from the American museum has found in Texas three skulls of the three-toed horse, believed to be the ancestor of the modern horse.

condition could be met in this city, even if there is no municipal government from which aid may be drawn. Turning to the needs of the community, President Scott dwelt upon the character of the community. He said that in this, the western city of the United States, there is a large body of people who can be educated only through the use of books. He drew attention to the fact that the education of the Hawaiians is going on through a school system which is of the highest grade, the being tuition for ten months in the year, and that the library at the present time, believing that there can come more good from reading than from the mere studying of the form of words, has placed the library at the disposition of such scholars as are recommended by their teachers, thus endeavoring to inculcate the habit of reading, and the widening of education. The fact that the schools are teaching the English language, and thus making it the vernacular, was brought out and made a strong point.

That there is here a large population which is deprived of the benefit of association with men of experience, which does so much for the worker of the States, was next cited, and the need of these men for books, by which means only, they may gain breadth of technical knowledge, called to the attention of the philanthropist. These men are classed as the skilled workers of the iron mills, the sugar men and those who follow the trades in which the inventions are constantly making demands for new information upon the men. The inculcation of true American ideas and the study of the systems of government are also given as arguments for the widening of the scope of the library.

There is nothing in the letter which might be called begging for a gratuity. Assuming that the business of the magnate to give of his wealth where it will accomplish the greatest good to the greatest number, his attention is called to this point as one which, outside the continent, still is an American territory, and would appear as a field for the spreading of knowledge through the means which has been used so freely by the great steel maker.

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LEPERS OF THE UNITED STATES

Believed to Be About One Thousand and Outside of These Islands.

NEW YORK, July 11.—A Washington dispatch to the Tribune says:

The Surgeon General of the Marine Hospital Service is not ready to publish the results thus far obtained under his direction in the attempt to enumerate the known cases of leprosy in the United States, for the returns are far from complete. But sufficient material has already been secured by the experts who have been investigating for the last two years to indicate that there are at least 1,000 lepers in this country, most of them immigrants from abroad, and to warrant strong recommendations to Congress for their segregation. The commission, consisting of Surgeon J. H. White, chairman, and Passed Assistant Surgeons G. T. Vaughan and M. J. Rosenau, have been working under Congressional authority since 1899. They sent circular letters to physicians, health officers, hospital superintendents and others in 600 localities, covering the entire country, asking for reports and information regarding leprosy patients. Eight thousand circulars have been sent out and only 2,000 replies have been received. From these 277 lepers have been located and their names and addresses obtained. About 100 are known to live in New Orleans, many of whom are well-to-do persons of good families. In New York seven cases have been reported. In San Francisco fifteen cases are known; twelve are confined in the pest house. Owing to the fact that three-fourths of the circulars have brought no replies, especially from suspicious districts, the authorities estimate that only about one-fourth of the cases of leprosy have been reported.

The commission will almost certainly recommend to Congress in its forthcoming preliminary report that national lazarettos be established in several parts of the country—one, perhaps, at New Orleans, one in New York and another in Minnesota or Montana.

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B. F. Morris, cut over eye.

Caroline Hartman, cut over eye and shoulder sprained.

F. A. Graves, face cut.

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Norris Van Horn, badly hurt from blows on head and body.

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Many others were also more or less hurt. When the Dowleites who had been arrested by the police reached the court room they broke out into song in spite of their plight and continued shouting their exhortations so that those who had collected on the outside could hear them.

Overseers Piper and Spelcher were put under bonds to insure their appearance July 17th before Justice Ely to answer charges of disorderly conduct and refusing to clear the streets.

Chief of Police Knight guarded the march to the depot. Before the train pulled out the crowd again became boisterous and missiles were thrown, but Chief Knight saved the Dowleites from further harm.

Redding has had a \$4000 fine. Captain Sigbee is improving. Europe is experiencing a hot wave. Crop conditions in the States are favorable.

The Olympian games are to be revived in Chicago. Oil has been struck north of San Bernardino.

The Nebraska Democrats refuse to endorse Bryan.

Napoleon Le Brun, the New York architect, is dead.

Tehama city, California, is experiencing a building boom.

Prince Christian of Denmark may visit the United States in 1902.

Rear Admiral Bunch has had his tongue removed because of a cancer.

The Bennington, Concord and Petrel are to be repaired at Vallejo.

Turkey has paid her debt of \$6,000 to the United States government.

An Ann Arbor man has been enjoined from meeting another man's wife.

James Kilbourne has been nominated for governor by the Ohio Democrats.

Walter Barger, a six-year-old boy, was drowned at Redwood city on the 10th.

Arthur Ferguson has been made private secretary to Governor Taft of Manila.

The total receipts under the war revenue act up to May 31st, were \$30,000,000.

Several naval apprentices have been dropped from the Mars Island Navy Yard.

Clyde Freshour, of Santa Rosa, was badly kicked in the face by a horse last week.

Sacramento has formed a municipal taxpayers' league. It is for political purposes.

The interurban road, to run between Los Angeles and Whittier, is rapidly assuming definite form.

A Danish steamship to Chicago, via the St. Lawrence river and the great lakes, is contemplated.

University students are handling grain sacks at Stockton, where the grain handlers are on a strike.

DOWLEITES DRENCHED

Fire Hose Turned On Their Praise Meeting.

CHICAGO, July 10.—Twenty-eight women and seventy-two men, guarded by 100 other Dowleites, invaded Evanston to-night, and no sooner did they appear than they were surrounded by a mob of 1500, who pelted them with rotten eggs, decayed fruit, stones and even crates of garbage. The Dowleites stood firm and continued to sing, led by Elder Piper. He and the others were repeatedly struck and several of the women were hurt.

Then Mayor Patton ordered out the Fire Department, and a four-inch hose began playing upon the crowd, drenching the just and the unjust impartially. The stream, however, was principally intended for the Dowie people, who were presently in a pitiable state. Several women and men were knocked down by the water, but the hymns went on. Even the assailants got very wet. Finding that the water was being wasted the supply was cut off. The firemen had been instructed to throw water on the Dowleites until they were driven off. During the onslaught of water the guard stood fast and there was scarcely any faltering in the music.

The Mayor then ordered the Chief of Police to charge the invaders. They did so, clubs in hands. The guards closed in and tried to resist, but the police broke through and seized Piper and three of his followers. They were taken to the station, the crowd following. As they went the prisoners were again drenched with dirty water, and even adds from squirt guns in the hands of the crowd. Stones and other missiles were also flung at them, and another fusillade of bad eggs and old fruit struck the band.

The prisoners were not looked, but were held "for protection." It is said that Piper will be charged with disorderly conduct in inciting a riot, as he has been repeatedly warned not to hold meetings in Evanston. Many of his followers, as well as their assailants, were hurt by the missiles, although none dangerously so.

CASUALTIES OF THE DAY.

CHICAGO, July 11.—Corporation Counsel Paden of Evanston, upon whose advice Mayor Patton acted when he directed the hose be turned upon the Dowleites, said:

"The Dowleites were arrested not because they came here to preach, but because they blocked one of the streets with their meeting and refused to move on when told to do so. They clearly violated a city ordinance."

Following is a list of those seriously hurt in the melee:

Overseer J. G. Spelcher, cut on shoulder.

W. O. Dem'us, head cut.

Elizabeth Van Horn, back injured.

B. F. Morris, cut over eye.

Caroline Hartman, cut over eye and shoulder sprained.

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Redding has a new electric light and power plant.

Rich gold strikes are reported at Cook's Inlet, Alaska.

Three Boer prisoners have escaped from the Bermudas.

The laundry workers of Los Angeles have formed a union.

A plot to kill Mayor Harrison of Chicago has been detected.

The McLean faction have secured control of the Ohio democracy.

Andrew Carnegie has given \$35,000 to Alameda, Cal., for a library.

A big war meeting in London has confirmed the policy of the government.

The National Education Association is in session at Detroit with a large attendance.

London department stores have contracted for 1,000,000 American cheap watches.

A new salmon hatchery has been established on Mill Creek, Tehama County, California.

Western trunk lines have agreed to a division of business which will prevent any rate war.

Arrangements for the entertainment of Epworth League delegates at San Francisco are complete.

The great Northern train robbers are reported cornered in a deep canyon near Great Falls, Mont.

A big battle is on in the Transvaal. The Boers, it is reported, have been defeated with heavy loss.

James Monroe Damon, once a prominent lawyer and lawmaker of California is dead in Phoenix, Ariz.

The English Liberals in Parliament have passed a vote of confidence in Sir Henry Campbell Bannerman.

The record of deaths in Greater New York during the first week in July, the time of greatest heat was 89.

The importation of Chinese and Japanese to work gold mining machinery on the Yukon is now expected.

In saving the lives of two children, Rev. Mr. Rose of Newark, New Jersey, was almost drowned on the 10th.

Investigation of the looting of the San Francisco mint has not resulted in securing evidence warranting an arrest.

E. H. Fitzhugh has been made assistant to the president and J. M. Herbert manager of the Southern Pacific railroad.

Swami Abhayananda, representing the order of Sahayans of India, has begun preaching her doctrine in San Francisco.

Clinton D. Smith has accepted the presidency of the New Mexico Agricultural College. He is a best sugar expert.

Abbe Hummel, the New York theatrical lawyer, was thrown from a carriage in London on the 10th and severely injured.

Li Moah, an educated Chinese of Visalia, California, is dying of consumption. His spiritual adviser is a Confucian priest.

Another outbreak in China is likely. Prince Tuan is said to be making preparations to move, with the consent of the Dowager.

Thomas Langford, chief of the fifth battalion of the New York Fire Department, has been badly injured by a fall of thirty feet.

The Sierra club is opposed to the lighting of Yosemite by electricity. They say the valley should not be converted into a midway pleasure.

Mrs. Daniel McQuaine of Virginia, Nev., feeling that she was becoming insane, cut her own throat after attempting to kill her daughter.

The Chinese Government has filed at Washington a claim for \$500,000 damages for alleged ill-treatment of Chinese at Butte, Mont., in 1893.

Millions of francs of the Vatican funds are being withdrawn from the Bank of France, as a result of the new law against religious associations.

Ray Kennedy, a Sacramento boy, died in Ogden while undergoing an operation for a wound received while resisting an Ogden police officer last spring.

The homesteaders at the Colville reservation, near Tacoma, Washington, are organizing against all prospectors, who have been land grabbing of late.

After twenty-five years of imprisonment, the Younger brothers, the famous outlaws, have been pardoned from the State penitentiary of Minnesota.

J. W. Duvel, of Redding, narrowly escaped being killed near Redding by having a team run away with him. He is a prominent merchant of that place.

President Kondo, of the Japan Steamship line, which runs to Seattle, says that Germany, England and Russia will soon be in the trans-Pacific steamship trade.

Mrs. Martha Patterson, only surviving daughter of President Andrew Johnson, mistress of the White House during his term, is dying at her home, Greenville, Tenn.

A camping party of twenty-two which left Santa Barbara for Santa Cruz Island in three small boats met high seas and had to bale water and row all night for their lives.

What the position of J. C. Stubbs, the traffic director of the Harriman roads is to be, is not definitely settled, but he is expected to act as a harmoniser between the Harriman roads.

As a result of the strike of grain handlers at Stockton, Cal., office men are handling all the grain that is going out but the heavy shipments are being diverted to Port Costa.

Alfred Norlin, treasurer of Kearney County, Neb., has confessed that he robbed the County treasury June 27th, and set fire to the Court House. He returned \$5,700 of the \$10,000 stolen.

Russia is pushing the work on the Manchuria railroad and will employ 50,000 soldiers to protect the line. Chinese soldiers there are said to be combining with bandits to fight the Russians.

Edward S. Marten, former Second Lieutenant Fifth Artillery who was dismissed from the army for drunkenness, has been given a check for \$148.

The California Realty Company, which is the name under which L. F. Gilman operated, is said to be out of business as Gilman has disappeared. Many persons were buying lots on installments and will lose all.

The scandal in the Endowment rank, K. of P., may lead to the expulsion of J. A. Hines, former president of the board of control, H. B. Stolte, former secretary, W. B. Kennedy, editor of the Pythian Tribune and probably others. The rank is practically behind \$500,000 in payment, though that amount of assets are on hand. There may be embezzlement proceedings follow.

OFFER TO REFUND THE MONEY.

WILCOX IS RETURNING

Sapient Views on the Situation Here.

WANTS OUTSIDER FOR GOVERNOR

Thinks Neither Dole Nor Humphreys Will Be Removed and Outlines His Policy.

The Chronicle says: Robert W. Wilcox, Hawaiian delegate to Congress, arrived here from Washington yesterday and is a guest at the Occidental. He is on his way back to Honolulu, after conferring with Administration officials on several matters that are at present disturbing the peace and quiet of the island Territory, not the least important of which is the turmoil between the political factions in the islands which found expression in the adoption of a resolution by the lower house of the Hawaiian Legislature asking President McKinley to remove Governor Dole. Incidentally he has had the ear of Attorney General Knox on the question of the demand of the Honolulu bar for the removal of Judge Humphreys from office.

"I do not think that all this wrangling between the political and social factions in the islands will result in any intervention by the officials at Washington," he said when seen last evening. "From all that I can gather, I think that the people of Honolulu will find, when all has been said and done, that the policy of the Administration is to keep its hands out of the fight. I do not think that President McKinley will remove Governor Dole, and I do not believe that Judge Humphreys will be disturbed in his position."

"I had several conferences with the Attorney General while in Washington. Frederick Hankey was there. He was the bearer of the resolution of the bar of Honolulu asking for Judge Humphreys' removal from the bench. The Attorney General received Hankey, but told him he had better remain in Washington with his story until Judge Humphreys' arrival. The Attorney General was in receipt of some advice from Humphreys, in which Humphreys said he would be in Washington shortly to present his side of the case. I judge from what the Attorney General said, however, that he is not inclined to take any sides in the case. From all that I can learn I think the Administration feels that the people of Honolulu should settle their disputes themselves, and that it would not be the part of wisdom to take sides in factional fights unless circumstances and conditions are so direful that the interference of the National Government is necessary. I believe that this would be a wise course. I think it behooves the people of the Territory of Hawaii to show that they are capable of self-government. If they ever hope to see the islands attain the dignity of statehood they will have to work out their own salvation."

"I think the only mistake of the Administration was in appointing a resident of the islands to the position of Governor. Without desiring to say anything that can reflect on Governor Dole, I believe the Territorial Governor of Hawaii should be a man who is not identified with either of the political factions. In other words, I think the Governor should be appointed from the States. Such a Governor would find no difficulty in harmonizing the factions and reducing factional feeling to a minimum. I intend to preach this doctrine to my party when I return home, and I hope to have this sentiment widely expressed when the time comes for the appointment of Governor Dole's successor."

REPORTS ON PROSPECT

William Haywood Back From Washington—Quick Trip.

Mr. William Haywood, former Consul General who, during the past year, has represented the Sugar Planters' Association as its counsel at Washington, returned in the steamer Ventura. Mr. Haywood's trip was taken for the purpose of consulting with his clients. Speaking of his work Mr. Haywood said:

"We had a most successful winter and I have been very busy all summer, and when the capital became deserted I determined to come down and report upon the outlook in person, to the officials of the association. The President was leaving Washington for his home in Canton and the expectation was that he would be absent for two months or even longer. The heads of the departments were going off for the summer also, and the only persons in authority remaining in Washington are the assistants."

"I can add nothing to what has been printed in relation to my efforts to secure permission to bring in men from the Philippines for plantation laborers. I made the point as soon as the decision of the Supreme Court had been filed, but the Secretary of the Treasury said he would not alter his ruling at the present time. The matter was taken up later with the other departments."

"There have been no developments which may lead to any investigation of our lands and land system until Congress meets. I noticed just before I left Washington that Delegate Wilcox had been to the Interior Department on that matter but no decision had been reached so far as I am informed."

"I heard no discussion of Hawaii to the question of the annexation of Hawaii to

California. The newspapers printed paragraphs sent out from here but I did not hear any discussion. It is too hot in the States to talk of anything."

Mr. Haywood expects to return in the City of Peking, sailing August 3. He will spend his vacation at his summer home at Deer Park, where his family now is stopping.

ARRIVAL OF PROF. JENKINS.

Comes to Take Dr. Jordan's Work on Fish Commission.

Prof. O. P. Jenkins of Stanford University, California, came yesterday on the Ventura to take the place of Prof. David Starr Jordan on the United States Fish Commission, the latter returning to San Francisco on the Sierra. Prof. Jenkins is instructor of physiology in the university and has made the subject of fish a special study for some years. He has published several books in connection with his studies along this line which have been received with much favor. Twelve years ago he made a trip to the Hawaiian Islands in which he paid special attention to the fish and other inhabitants of the water and now has in course of printing a book on the subject. "We intend to study the fish of the islands in reference to their scientific and commercial value and the facts will be reported to the United States Government. I expect that the Fish Commission will be occupied for two or three years with their work."

WHY GILL WENT TO THE COAST

Several Different Versions of His Sudden Midnight Flight.

Touching reasons for Editor Gill's departure you pay your money and you take your choice.

The Republican yesterday morning said that Mr. Gill had gone to San Francisco to supervise the shipping of a new press.

"What about that press?" was asked of a prominent stockholder of the Robert Grieve Co., Ltd., yesterday.

"Never heard of it before," was the reply. "I don't know where the money would come from. Just now we are having trouble enough to pay bills, without trying to pile up expenses."

When President Thompson of the Robert Grieve Co. was asked why Gill had gone he said: "Mr. Gill told me that he had private business on the Coast and possibly East. If he didn't go East he would return by the next steamer."

When the reporters finally discovered Gill aboard the Mariposa at an early hour Wednesday morning Chester Doyle was along. He asked Gill why the latter was leaving. Gill's reply was, "Well, between ourselves, Humphreys has treated me as badly as he has you, and I am going to get out." He also said he had been unappreciated here.

A lady friend of Mrs. Gill quotes the latter as saying that her husband would not return. Gill's flight was undertaken in strict secrecy. He did not book until late at night. He bought a ticket of the purser and insisted that his presence aboard should be kept secret. As he is out on \$500 bail the police took a tentative interest in the matter. Mr. Thompson, one of the bondsmen says, however, that he feels no trepidation. Meanwhile it would appear that the liability known as the Republican had been left to die on Dan Logan's hands. It is only kept alive now by frequent injections of the gold cure.

FLAGSHIP'S BADGES OF VICTORY

Stern and Stern Ornaments of the Rebuilt Cruiser Olympia.

NEW YORK, July 11.—The stern ornament, designed to commemorate the cruiser Olympia's great victory at Manila bay is being attached to the hull of the vessel, says a Boston dispatch to the Times. The stern piece was set up a few days ago. Naval Constructor William J. Baxter, head of the department of construction and repair at the Charlestown navy yard, first conceived the idea of these ornaments and at once set about obtaining the consent of the Navy Department to put them on. After this had been accomplished, he had the designs made, following his own ideas. Some of the bronze used in casting the two pieces was taken from the Olympia, and this gives added value to them. The stern ornament is the more elaborate. A winged victory holds high above her head an eagle, which she is about to launch into the air. Victory's wings lie against the sides of the ship's prow. The stern piece consists of a shield with a mass of scroll-work on each side.

The Peking Shooting.

PEKING, July 11.—Correspondence still continues between the American and German military regarding the soldier who was shot at the German legation over a month ago. Major Robinson, who is in command of the American Legation Guard, refuses to admit that the shot which hit the soldier was the same as the one fired by the American sentry. He asked permission to send his own doctor to examine the man. General von Trotha has refused to allow this until the claim for damages is admitted.

CURE FOR CHOLERA INFANTUM—NEVER KNOWN TO FAIL.

During last May an infant child of our neighbor was suffering from cholera infantum. The doctors I took up all hopes of recovery. I took a bottle of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy to the house, telling them that I felt sure it would do good if used according to directions. In two days the child had fully recovered. The child is now vigorous and healthy. I have recommended this remedy frequently and have never known it to fail.—Mrs. Curtis Baker, Bookwater, Ohio. For sale by all dealers and druggists. Borden, Smith & Co., Ltd., general agents, N. Y.

SPRECKELS' MAIL SERVICE

It Gives Auckland As Port of Call.

AUCKLAND, June 28.—There still appears to be some misconception as to the precise terms of the San Francisco mail, contract between the Oceanic Steamship Company and the United States government so far as the designation of the port of call in New Zealand is concerned. At the conference on Wednesday between the Auckland chamber of commerce and the local members of Parliament, Mr. Myers, in the course of his pithy and business-like remarks on the San Francisco service, seemed to assume that the question of the New Zealand port of call was still an open one, and that there was a danger of the mail steamers being diverted to Wellington unless great vigilance was exercised. This, however, is a misapprehension. The contract specifically names Auckland as the port of call, the route to be followed being set forth in these words: "From San Francisco, California, to Sydney, New South Wales, Australia; touching at Honolulu, Apia, or some other port in the Samoan Islands, designated by the postmaster general, and Auckland, New Zealand." It will thus be seen that during the currency of the contract, which is for a period of ten years, the port of call in this colony must be Auckland and no other. At the same time it is of the utmost importance, in view of the combination that has been formed in the interests of rival service via Vancouver, that the closest watchfulness should be exercised by our representatives to frustrate any attempt to impair the postal and commercial usefulness of the San Francisco service. Though it is not possible to challenge the supremacy of that service as the quickest mail route, and as the one possessing the greatest potentialities in respect of the promotion and development of trade and tourist traffic, it is nevertheless necessary to be on our guard against influences inimical to its best interests. This is the more to be regretted since the service fostered and encouraged by the government in a broad-minded spirit the advantages to the colony as a whole could not fail to be immensely increased. Even as it is we look with confidence to the colony reaping greatly enhanced benefits in the immediate future from the strenuous efforts which are being made by the contractors to develop trade between this country and America, and to divert to this part of the world some portion of the enormous annual exodus of wealthy tourists from the States.

GOVERNOR'S ADDRESS.

WELLINGTON, N. Z., July 3.—The Governor, in calling the Parliament together today, spoke of the Pacific cable as follows:

It is a pleasure to me to announce that the commencement of the construction of the Pacific cable is now an accomplished fact. The contract has been signed, a board of advice has been formed, and the work of laying the cable is progressing, and this imperial work, advantageous alike to the colonies and the mother country, will, it is expected, be completed well within the next two years. I regret to say that some friction has arisen, owing to the government of New South Wales, one of the contracting parties, having granted concessions to the Eastern Extension Telegraph Company, which are deemed inimical to the Pacific cable scheme. Others of the contracting parties were approached with the same object in view, but steadily refused which would militate against the success of the Pacific cable. This course will, I feel sure, be appreciated. It is the first time that the imperial authorities and Canada have, with the Australian colonies and New Zealand, jointly undertaken a work of imperial and colonial importance, and nothing should be done which alters the situation until after consultation, and with the concurrence of all the contracting parties.

TO FORM A FAMILY TRUST

An Estate Which is to Be Kept Together After Owner's Death.

NEW YORK, July 11.—The Hyde family of Plainfield, N. J., has incorporated itself. Hereafter the \$3,000,000 estate left by Charles Hyde will be known as the Union County Lumber Company, with his widow, his four sons and his daughter as the six stockholders. There will be a paid-up capital of \$300,000, the wife owning 565 shares and the five children 47 shares each, each worth \$100 par.

Mr. Hyde died on June 12th last. He bequeathed his large estate to his widow, Elizabeth Keppeler Hyde, his four sons, Dorsey W. Hyde, Francis Delacey Hyde, Lewis K. Hyde and Charles Hyde, Jr., and his only daughter, Miss Edith Hyde. Much of the estate is land around Plainfield, as well as oil wells and building properties at Titusville, Pa., where Mr. Hyde laid the foundation of his fortune.

Besides he owned two banks in Titusville and numerous railway shares, including practically all of the New Orleans and Northwestern Railroad. To charity he left \$100,000.

Miss Hyde, who has hitherto devoted herself to society, now becomes a director in this family corporation. It is chartered to deal in stocks, bonds and mortgages, convey real estate and invest in gas, water and railroad securities. Young Francis De Lacey Hyde, a graduate of Yale, is named as president of the company and his brother Louis, is secretary. Both now live in Titusville. For the present the only transactions will be in the sale of lots around Plainfield.

The corporation is the first of the kind

in New Jersey. There have been several in New York.

The late Mr. Hyde was nearly 80 when he died. He retired from active business in 1888 when he left Titusville to live in Plainfield.

VILLAGERS DEFEAT BRAVES.

Imperial Troops Get a Set Back in China.

NEW YORK, July 11.—A dispatch from Peking says: The imperial troops under General Lu Pen Yuen have been defeated by the allied villagers' Society at Atchichou, forty miles southeast of Pao Ting Fu. The magistrate of the district has arrived in Peking and has asked Li Hung Chang to dispatch a thousand reinforcements under Colonel Chien from Le Chien Fu, where there are 2,000 Shan Tung troops waiting the permission of the allies to come to Peking.

The French, who stopped these troops at Le Chien Fu some weeks ago, have now agreed that they can enter any of the districts in the province of Chihli.

WRECKED ON CHESTERFIELD REEF.

Nobody can tell the following story better than the writer tells it himself:

"In 1891," he says, "I first experienced the miseries of acute indigestion. I was obliged to knock off work, and suffered agonies for two months. Then I felt slightly better and went back to my post at the North Brisbane Fire Brigade Station, and stayed there until the great flood in 1893."

"Then I had a terribly severe relapse which laid me down for ten months, seven weeks of it being spent in the hospital."

"Several doctors attended me, but they failed to effect a cure."

"Yet, at the end of ten months I felt somewhat better, and being of an energetic disposition, I started in to work again."

"I managed to keep at it for six months, and then collapsed completely, and resigned my position in the brigade."

"On returning home several of my friends urged me to put faith in Seigel's Syrup, and in that only, saying they had known it to cure cases as bad as mine. 'Don't be down-hearted,' they said."

"On this I began using Seigel's Syrup (and Seigel's Pills occasionally) and gradually got better. When I had taken about twelve bottles in all, I was so much better I accepted a position as mate in a ship going to trade in the islands—taking a supply of Syrup with me."

"We sailed on the 24th of October, 1894, and on the 9th we struck Chesterfield Reef, Long Island, and were wrecked, but all hands were saved. The captain and four blacks took to one of the boats, and reached Mackay in safety, whilst I and seven blacks landed on Long Island, where we remained thirty-two days, until we were rescued by the 'Pylades' man-of-war, and taken on to Sydney."

"Fortunately we were able to obtain enough provisions from the wreck to maintain us while we were on the island."

"I must mention that I kept on using Seigel's Syrup until we got to Sydney, and then I was quite restored to health and have been perfectly well ever since."

"My health is now splendid; my appetite is excellent, and all the bad symptoms I once had are gone like an ugly dream after morning breaks."

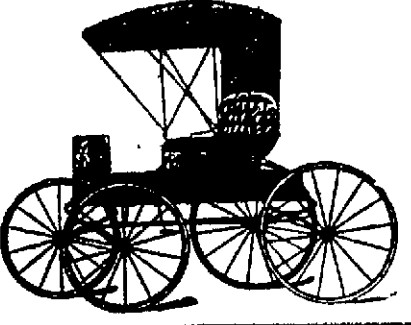
"My wife uses the medicine for a milder form of indigestion than mine was, and is as firm a believer in it as I am."

"I will name a few of the peculiarities of the aggravating and dangerous disease as it affected me. There was always a bad taste in my mouth; my breath was bad, and I used to retch frequently after eating; I belched continually, lost flesh, and had thin, lantern jaws."

"Scores of friends and acquaintances can testify to the truth of what I have said. It is certain that Mother Seigel's Syrup cured me when all other medicines and forms of treatment proved to be no good, and I have to thank the Syrup only for the fact that I am now a strong, healthy man. I have now been nearly three years in the employment of the Queensport Meat Company, but my home is at the address given below."

A. C. BACKMANN,

Myrtle Villa, George street, Kangaroo Point, Brisbane, Q., September 6th, 1900.

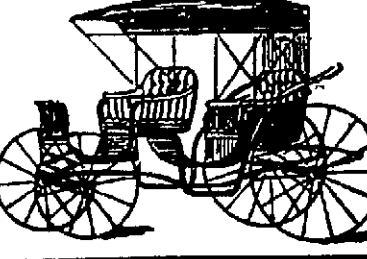


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FRIDAY : : : : : JULY 19

Perhaps Mr. Bryan will hardly think a crown of Hawaiian leis a fair recompense for the crown of thorns he got at Kansas City from the hand of Delegate John Wise.

The death of Dr. Watts at Portland, Ore., removes the man whose vote in the electoral college, which Samuel J. Tilden's nephew tried to buy, seated President Hayes. Dr. Watts got a great but brief notoriety at the time but had been long forgotten by the country at large when the news of his death was registered.

With the distinction of having elected the worst Legislature Hawaii ever saw and sending to Washington the most incompetent Congressman there, the Home Rule party is serene in the thought that if it is not given an extra legislative session the President's rage against the Acting Governor will need a man-of-war to express it.

The Literary Bureau advertises poor old Tom Fitch as Attorney General of Hawaii. We haven't much doubt that Tom was imported to be an Attorney General but there seems to have been some delay about the delivery of the goods. The other Arizona statesman, Campbell, who gave it out on the ship which brought him here that he was billeted for the judiciary, has, we understand, gone home. Evidently he sized up the situation better than the other two Arizonians did but they will all come to the open exit at last.

France and the United States are the only powers which are doing much with the submarine boat which was long since described as the war-craft of the future. Little is heard of the Holland now, which means that this country is not advertising its resources in that line; but enough is known of the French experiment to warrant belief in its practicability. If the boats answer their prospectuses the building of battleships and steel-clad coast-defenders will be likely to go out of fashion.

We hasten to allay the fright of those who announce that Mr. Thurston has gone to Washington to oppose a Judge whom the bar of Honolulu has branded as being unworthy of his post. Mr. Thurston will go no further than the Coast, where he has private business. Doubtless he would go to Washington if the public interests were such as to require his presence, but he is justified in the opinion that the brief of the Bar Association, when filed and reinforced by affidavits from various parts of the United States, will be all that is required to free the Island judiciary from the stain of Mr. Humphreys' name and the bad odor of his presence.

The German Emperor is the busiest man in his country and probably earns his pay, which is more than can be said of most other monarchs. One day he is maneuvering an army, the next day racing a yacht, the next day working out a tariff problem or a new electoral scheme for Berlin, and now we find him an active partner in an engineering company which hopes to run elevated electrical trains between Berlin and Hamburg at the rate of 100 miles an hour. Tomorrow he may be working on an airship. Whatever he takes hold of is something for the benefit of Germany and he labors with it not only as a King should but as a man would whose livelihood depended on the success of the venture.

GOVERNOR AND LEGISLATURE.

After careful consideration, the Acting Governor, Henry E. Cooper, yesterday returned to the Legislature the appropriation bills with but one veto. Both houses sustained the veto and the bills for which the extra session was called are now law. Certain matters which were overlooked by the Legislature were again called to their attention and the unpaid bills which belong to the Department of Public Works were put before the Houses with the suggestion that they be paid. Unless this is done there will be worked a hardship to those of the Territorial contractors who have gone ahead with their work and have spent their money in carrying out their business agreements.

Many of the Independents are ready to take adjournment today and go home without such further action as the Governor suggests. This would mean that they would imperil the men who have done the public service, and invested their capital in the doing. The reason for this move will be that they hope and expect by it to force the Executive to call them to meet once more for the purpose of general legislation. This proposed extra session which has not met with any approval except from those who think more of the offices to be created under multiplicity of governments than of the good of the Territory, would be of sixty days' duration and would give opportunity for consideration of all the schemes which showed their heads during the first meeting.

The avowed purpose of the session, if one could be forced, would be to pass the County bill, but there is no chance for any such result. The Acting Governor has put the members of the Legislature in the position of paying or refusing to pay the legitimate bills of the Territory. He cannot do this. He recommends. But if the people want to find those responsible they will not have far to search. Given the data, time for the consideration and their duty, if the legislators do not do as they should, they cannot in reason blame the Executive. If it is a matter of the credit of the Territory, they must face the responsibility.

WHY CREDITS ARE CUT.

Of all the acts of the Legislature, which may in the future cause the people to rise and call the members other than blessed, none will be more active nor far-reaching than the measure known as "An act to provide for the exemption of certain personal property from attachment, execution, distress and forced sale of every nature and description; and repealing an act entitled 'An act to facilitate the recovery of rents,' passed on the 10th day of January, 1865, and all other laws and parts of laws in conflict with this act." The provisions of the act are so wide that the purposes for which it was passed are more than accomplished. If it were the desire of the men who favored this law to prevent the sale of the property of their constituents to secure the payment of any debt which they may contract, it seems more than probable that this plan will be entirely successful. The far-reaching effects of the act make it well worth the reading. The act in full was published in the Advertiser, April 27th, and is too extended to be reprinted here. It will be enough to say that there is nothing in the way of personal property, except perhaps diamonds, which are not exempt from attachment. Further than this, under the act, there may be no garnishee on the wages of any head of a family up to \$200 and of any other person to the sum of \$50. With these provisions it will be seen that there is practically a suspension of the operations of the law by which suits may be entered to recover small debts, whether for rentals or for any other object.

The bill was meant to prevent hardship being worked upon the worthy poor, the persons who for any reason at all find that they cannot pay their debts, and for whom the provisions of this measure mean a safe discharge without the sacrifice of all their belongings. In its intent it presupposes that there are to be debts for which they being unsecured, the personal estates of the debtors will be liable. There is where the greatest error of the bill promises to be. As soon as the bill became a law and the merchants became aware of its provisions, there was an immediate stiffening of the credit systems. Where before in this city any respectable workman was able to find credit for the necessities, and many of the luxuries too, the time has come when it is scarcely possible for one who is not well known and thoroughly responsible to have the courtesy of credit extended to him. Where before those who needed the accommodation of time for the payment of their bills, owing to the non-realization on small crops or the non-payment of wages, could find tradesmen who would see them through any tight place, now there is often a refusal, and as often an indication that it is not thought wise to permit the line of credit to assume large proportions.

It will appear at a glance that such provisions will work a hardship upon the very men for whose benefit the bill was framed. The men of small salaries, under \$200, for those who have families, and less than \$50 for those who are single, will feel the weight first, in that they will never be able to secure the little accommodations which make the maintenance of a family possible without some inconveniences, growing out of lack of ready money, though full enough is due to meet every obligation. It is not the men of large means, even though they may be of the hardest-working class, upon whom this change in the conduct of business will fall with weight. The well-known and thoroughly reliable ones will find no scaling of their lines of credit. The man who needs is the sufferer.

But there may have been an economic purpose which is not apparent at first glance. It may have been in the mind of the astute individual who framed this bill to prevent the workmen from buying beyond their means. The exemptions are so wide that they indicate that the father of the bill had either had knowledge of the task of collection of what are known as "bad" bills or has had a hard time dodging a collector. So in an effort to protect the workman it has been done at the expense of his comfort. He will not be able to spend so much, for there will be no credit, and it is a fact that it is under such system that extravagance thrives. So the public benefactor will gain his point, unless there appears a thriving industry, which has for its sign three golden balls and the articles exempted from the collector go into his maw, as money often has to be raised. With the cutting off of credits the men who have to sell will not suffer so much as those who have to buy, and hereafter must bring cash with an order.

FINANCES OF THE COUNTRY.

There is much that is gratifying in the condition of the national banks of the country. Six months of a year, which has been marked by the extreme of speculation, have passed and only seven banks have failed, and of these there will be few which will not be able to resume business. True this number is greater than the total of banks which went under in 1900, but changing conditions are to blame. The speculations which caused the failures are not part of the legitimate business of the country, and the shaking out of the institutions which have been engaged in backing such plans is for the good of the financial world and a sign of promise for the future.

The Comptroller of the Currency has given out an interview in which he lays stress upon the fact that the national banks throughout the country are in a most prosperous condition. The resources of the banks are greater and the prosperity of the institutions more notable than ever before in the history of the system. The condition of the banks of the country serves as a financial barometer, and just now there are no signs of an approaching storm. The cash on hand is increasing, the loans are satisfactory, and this means that every branch of business is not booming but forcing ahead on safe and sure lines toward a prosperity which will eclipse anything in the past history of the country.

There is little ground upon which to build a belief that there will follow the depression which comes usually once in each decade in the business interests. The crops of the West are more than fair reports showing that the yield will be above the average. The demand from abroad is greater than ever, and there is no reason to expect a decrease. India will have a short wheat crop for

export and the presence of the armies in China will preclude any large European exports from Russia. The farmers have received more than \$25,000,000 for their surplus farm animals, mules and horses having been gathered for use in South Africa and China to that valuation. Prices have advanced twenty-five per cent, and with this condition there has been larger buying than ever before. Hawaii should benefit by this. Money which earns only two and three per cent in the States of the Middle West, that territory where a few years ago mortgages were the rule, will find its way here and once investments of this kind start there will be many of them.

NEARING ITS END.

The loss of thousands of dollars in the attempt to establish a daily morning paper here with a policy opposed to the material and political interests and the common sense of the white population of Hawaii, was to have been expected. The doom of the new journal was sealed the moment it showed the cloven hoof of its politics. If there was any room for it at all, it was as an aid to good government, but as soon as it was found to be the organ of all the hates and envies of a disreputable agitator, a paper opposed to the business welfare of Honolulu, to the labor system of the Islands, to the recognition even as honest men of the Americans who bore the burden of the annexation fight, its chance of permanency vanished. As if to dig its own grave both wide and deep the paper supported the preposterous Home Rule party and alienated even the men who, in a mistaken view of Republicanism, early in the game, had subscribed largely to its stock.

Since the real motives of the misnamed Republican came to be understood, the paper has been kept going by main strength. Enormous deficits have been made up month by month by its controlling owner, the draft sometimes being four times the sum of his monthly pay as a Circuit Judge. A well-known woman capitalist was inveigled into the deal to the extent of something over three hundred shares, and the money she paid is supposed to have gone down a rat hole with the rest. Last month the office went \$700 behind; this month the deficit may reach \$1,000. A pitiable effort is being made to reduce the probabilities by offering advertising space for anything a humane person will give—small favors of one dollar being thankfully received. There is no longer a pretense of keeping up rates. With cap in hand, like a beggar at the gate, Humphreys' dying organ stands supplicating for the pence of charity and the nickels of the credulous.

How long the harrowing spectacle will last depends on the ability of the man most at interest to pay the difference between expenses and income. The public will not help him out; the stockholders prefer a receiver to assessments; and with the end of the Legislature there is no further chance to make corrupt printing deals. Beyond is the grave, the worms and the epitaph.

When Australia was federated the success of the plan to lay a Pacific cable, to connect the uttermost parts of the empire, became assured. Australia had long wanted the cable but could not act as a unit. Now the legislative processes are simplified and, with Great Britain urging the cable project because of its imperial utility, the chances of an early telegraphic connection between Canada and the antipodean continent have passed beyond the pale of theory.

The presence of a Moorish embassy in Berlin probably means that the Moors want Germany's assistance against France. In view of the present rapprochement between the two countries, the Moors will get nothing, while the incident may serve to give France the very excuse she needs for her North African aggressions.

ONLY ONE VETO AND THAT IS QUICKLY SUSTAINED.

(Continued from Page 1)

the look of disgust which settled over his classic features when he found that the session was over has been equalled by nothing seen during the two sessions. But he could do nothing, and the bill went into a desk to rest until this morning.

IN THE SENATE.

At the conclusion of the reading of the messages in the Senate Senator Achi arose and reported upon the visit of the committee to the Governor. He then moved that the action in regard to the veto be sustained, Senator Kalanokalani seconding the motion. The motion carried unanimously, after some explanation by Senator Brown.

Mr. Brown then began an explanation of the status created by the recommendations of the Governor. He said that the duty of the Legislature, in the face of the extension of the session, was to meet to discuss and pass any appropriation measures. The most important, he thought, was the one to provide for the use of the money which may be received under any loan which may be authorized. The bill, as introduced by him, he said, had been indefinitely postponed, and this meant that there could be no action on it now. He said he did not see how what the Governor asked could be done. The only way out, in his opinion, was to await the action of the House, and then there would be suggested a method. He concluded by saying that he did not want any extra session or any extension of this one, as he had enough of Legislatures to do him the rest of his life.

Senator White began by saying that he did not see how anything was to be done with the matter since it had been indefinitely postponed. He placed the blame on the Acting Governor for not seeing that the items of unpaid bills were put into the appropriation bills and he then moved to adjourn sine die. There was no action taken and the Senate adjourned until this morning.

SOLDIERS AND BEER

Result of Abolition of the Post Canteen.

Since the closing of the army canteen at Camp McKinley, the officers in charge of the camp have had their hands full. There has been a material increase in the amount of drunkenness, there has been more stopping out after hours, and altogether the transition from the beer of the canteen to the whisky of the downtown saloons, has had a decidedly demoralizing effect upon the bad men of the camp. There are a few bad men at the post, as there are at every post, though the men here are of a higher grade than is usual, in the opinion of several officers who have been stationed among them. The time of trouble is payday, and the few days immediately following. The presence of money in the pockets of the men makes it impossible for them to resist the attractions of liquor, and since they may not have beer at the camp, they must come down town and patronize the saloons, where they get whisky, and drunkenness follows. Recently, within the past three months, the police records tell of the many arrests of enlisted men for various kinds of troubles in the city. First it was a fight and rescue on King street, then the stealing of a street car and a collision with the police in a saloon, where the policeman took his club, and the use of it on himself, put him out of commission. There have been others of less moment, but they have been quietly kept out of the public eye.

This is the work of a few men only at the camp, in the opinion of some of the officers. The rank and file is composed of unusually good men, but the few cannot be kept within bounds. The rules are such that after a man has completed his duties, if he is not on guard, he may be absent until he has treated, and then until lights out he has the chance needed to try and drink all the whisky in town, and the few men who will carouse, take it. In former times they had the post exchange, where they would gather and give up their time to gossip and drinking beer. The beer did not seem to hurt them under such surroundings, and the results of the operation of the system of discipline seemed the best, when it was considered that men would have their freedom, and there is none of the restrictions of being in camp about them, when they have whisky instead of beer for their beverage, it is said by their officers that the men are very much more likely to become intoxicated and to make trouble.

This has been the universal report from all over the United States, and in consequence, Secretary of War Root has ordered all post commanders to report to him upon the results of the abolition of the canteen system. As this must go forward soon, Captain Slater, the officer in command here, yesterday said he could not discuss the question in detail. He said, however: "Since the abolition of the canteen, where the men could have their beer, right at home, there has been an increase in the number of arrests. The change has not been effective to prevent the men from having drink at all, if it did it would be all right, but it has driven them to seek the saloons, and there get, not beer, but whisky. The strong drink is what makes the trouble."

"I am of opinion that the temperance people, with the best of intentions in the world, have made matters worse. It was one fight where the saloons and those who oppose them were together, when the Congress abolished the canteen. The whisky men wanted it done away with so that they could have the soldiers to trade with them and drink their whisky. They saw the inevitable result. The temperance people did not see it as a choice between two evils, but jumping to the conclusion that they could abolish drinking by doing away with the post canteen, aided the whisky men right along."

FROM A HONOLULUAN.

He Writes of the Remarkable Hot Spell in New York.

The following is from a letter written by a former resident of Honolulu: "We have had a fearful spell of hot weather. Tuesday, July 2d, was the worst day; temperature, 111 degrees, over 200 deaths and hundreds of prostrations. At 1 a. m. it was 98 degrees. The hot weather continued until Wednesday afternoon, when there was a heavy thunder shower which made a drop of about twenty degrees in as many minutes. Since then we have had fairly warm weather but very endurable."

"The city presented a strange appearance during those days. The streets were thinly populated and those who were on the streets were streaming with perspiration and had the haggard look of lack of sleep. The horses showed a good deal of distress. They were all panting. At frequent intervals they would be cooled off by having a hose played on them or buckets of water thrown on them. It was not uncommon to see a horse fall in the streets from heat prostration. There were to be seen dead horses and cats lying on the streets. The hospitals were filled to overflowing and the staffs were worked very hard."

"New York City, July 5, 1901."

Another suit has been begun before Judge Gray in which the Kapoli Estate is interested. The Kaneohe Ranch Company are the respondents. The greater part of yesterday afternoon was spent in arguing the admissibility of allowing certain royal patents to be entered as evidence. The defense claimed that they were so irregular in form as to be utterly valueless.

T. F. Sedgwick has been made assistant agent and expert to the agricultural station here. Mr. Sedgwick, at the present time, is visiting California with his wife, who was a teacher in Kaneohe Schools until their wedding, a few weeks ago.

The Small of the Back

That is where some people feel weak all the time.

They are likely to be despondent and it is not unusual to find them borrowing trouble as if they hadn't enough already.

The fact is their kidneys are weak, either naturally or because of sickness, exposure, worry or other influences.

"I am thankful to say," writes J. L. Campbell, of Syracuse, Ill., "that Hood's Sarsaparilla has cured me. For many years I was troubled with backache. At times I was so bad I had to be helped from the bed or chair. I am now well and strong and free from pain." What this great medicine did for him it has done for others.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Promises to cure and keeps the promise. Begin treatment with Hood's Sarsaparilla.

LOCAL BREVITIES.

The cruiser Philadelphia is due to arrive here from Pago Pago about the 2d of next month.

A new postoffice has been established on Kauai, the name being Kapaa. Levi Kahoe is the postmaster.

The late W. C. Wilder left one life insurance policy to the amount of \$2,000, and another for \$5,000.

News came by the Ventura yesterday that Hon. Samuel Parker would arrive on the next steamer with the remains of his wife.

The gunboat Alert, which left San Francisco on the 10th instant for this port, is coming down under sail, and may not arrive here for a couple of weeks.

Robert N. Boyd, one of the so-called Independent party leaders has been appointed road engineer by his brother, Jas. H. Boyd, Superintendent of Public Works.

It is reported that Pilot Fitzgerald was carried off to sea in the bark Carrolton from W. Hilo. When the Kinau sailed from Hilo the bark had sailed out of sight.

Miss Gallagher, the dance of Attorney General Dole, was a passenger on the Mariposa last night for San Francisco. She will return to Honolulu as the bride of Mr. Dole in September.

The new room of the Honolulu Stock and Bond Exchange, in the Stangenwald building, was used yesterday for the first time by that body. It is located on the ground floor of the building.

George H. Renny and Henry H. Renny have filed their first annual account in the estate of A. F. Renton, of which A. H. F. Renton and M. G. Renton are the heirs. The value of the estate is \$44,132.04.

Just fifty years ago yesterday Prof. C. J. Lyons, the government meteorologist, together with Dr. Henry Lyman of Chicago, and Dr. T. M. Coan of New York stood on the summit of Mauna Kea.

The lands upon which Jared Smith has built several buildings, may be the cause of some trouble. Acting Governor Cooper had reserved them for the Territory, and given the same for a rock quarry.

A number of Island boys returned yesterday on the Ventura, from various colleges in the East. They were Harold Dillingham, George F. Cooke, F. C. Baldwin, C. A. Hartwell, W. M. James, Jr., and Jimmy Spencer.

Among the passengers on the Ventura yesterday was Samuel Mayclim, of Red Oak, Iowa, who is en route to Australia, where he goes to claim a fortune of \$100,000. Mayclim is a native of Ireland, and the namesake of his uncle, who made him heir on that account.

The wealthy men of the Territory are making reports to the Tax Collector without solicitation. On the other hand, the men who have small incomes, or are working for salaries, are very backward. The validity of the law will no doubt be tested by an injunction proceeding.

Among the passengers on the Doric who stopped over in Honolulu before proceeding to the Orient was Dr. W. W. Keen of Philadelphia, one of the greatest surgeons America has ever produced. He is on a tour of the world and is making the trip by easy stages.

The engagement of Miss Kate M. Paty and Mr. Charles S. Weight was announced at a dinner given in their honor by Mrs. L. Thurston at the Thurston residence on Bates street last evening. The announcement is of especial interest, in that the young couple are among the best known and most popular in Honolulu.

Yesterday morning the steamer Nihau arrived from Kauai. She encountered a heavy gale while at Koloa, and found it impossible for one day to land any of her cargo. While she was at Nawiliwili she lost one of her anchors, and one of her scows got loose and drifted ashore. The Iwani brought no sugar back from the Garden Isle.

The schooner Defender, which arrived at Hanalei last week from San Francisco, went ashore there Thursday during a heavy gale. The vessel's stern grounded. She pounded hard for some time, but her crew finally managed to get her off. It is reported that her rudder and part of her keel were badly damaged, and it is probable that she will have to come to this port for repairs.

Captain Edward Davis is coming to take command of the artillery station; here. He is expected on the transport Buford, which, according to advices received by Major Robinson at the last mail, was to sail from San Francisco yesterday. The Buford is to go to New York by way of this port, Guam, Manila, and the Suez Canal. She should arrive here on or about next Wednesday, the 24th instant.

The Auld Estate is contemplating the erection of a business block on the corner of Emma and Beretania streets, where the Morton cottage now stands. The estate has seen the trend of business in the vicinity and is now willing to turn its corner property into a business proposition. Just what kind of a building is to be erected will depend largely upon the class of tenants who may wish to occupy the stores. The estate is handled by George R. Carter, trustee, and he is awaiting applications before making plans for the style of building to be erected. The property has a frontage of 150 feet on Beretania street and about 25 feet on Emma street.

BUSINESS CARDS.

LYLE A. DICKEY.—Attorney at Law and Notary Public, P. O. box 724, Honolulu, H. I., King and Bethel Sts.

H. HACKFELD & CO., LTD.—General Commission Agents; Queen St., Honolulu, H. I.

F. A. SCHAEFER & CO.—Importers and Commission Merchants, Honolulu, Hawaiian Islands.

LEWERS & COOKE.—(Robert Lewers, T. J. Lowrey, C. M. Cooke)—Importers and dealers in lumber and building materials. Office, 414 Fort St.

CONSOLIDATED SODA WATER WORKS CO., Ltd.—Esplanade, Cor. Fort and Allen Sts. Hollister & Co. Agents.

HONOLULU IRON WORKS CO.—Machinery of every description made to order.

WILDER'S STEAMSHIP COMPANY.—Freight and passengers for all Island ports.

Castle & Cooke, -LIMITED-

LIFE and FIRE INSURANCE AGENTS. . .

AGENTS FOR
 New England Mutual Life Insurance Co. OF BOSTON.

Aetna Life Insurance Company OF HARTFORD.

F. T. WATERHOUSE, Agent



Down Again

In prices is the market for flour and feed, and we follow it closely. Send us your orders and they will be filled at the lowest market price. The matter of 5 or 10 cents upon a hundred pounds of feed should not concern you as much as the quality, as poor feed is done at any price.

We Carry Only the Best

When you want the Best Hay, Feed or Grain, at the Right Prices, order from

CALIFORNIA FEED CO., TELEPHONE 121.

CHAS. BREWER & CO'S

NEW YORK LINE

SHIP HELEN BREWER will sail from NEW YORK for HONOLULU, on or about

SEPTEMBER 1, 1901.

If sufficient inducements are offered.

For freight rates apply to

CHAS. BREWER & CO., 27 Kilby St., Boston.

C. BREWER & CO., LTD. Honolulu.

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Fire and Marine Insurance Ag'ts.

AGENTS FOR THE

Royal Insurance Company of Liverpool, Alliance Assurance Company of London.

ALLIANCE Marine and General Insurance Co., Ltd., of London.

Scottish Union National Insurance Company of Edinburgh.

Wilhelms of Magdeburg General Insurance Company.

Associated Assurance Co., Ltd., of Munich and Berlin.

Metropolitan Meat Company

NO. 507 KING ST.

HONOLULU, H. I.

Shipping and Family Butchers.

NAVY CONTRACTORS.

A. J. WALLER, Manager.

Highest Market Rates paid for Hides, Skins and Tallow.

Purveyors to Oceanic and Pacific Mail Steamship Companies.

Pollitz Believes His Plan Will Succeed.

"As to fuel. We can lay down a ton here at about 10¢ if it is a barrel. Four barrels of oil are equal to a ton of coal of the best grade and at the same time, requires less supervision and handling. This means that we will be put on almost an even basis as to fuel with the most economical managers and refiners of the trust. The skilled labor we will have to import and the helpers will be easy to secure. It will not be the hardest of work with the modern labor saving machinery. We shall encounter no difficulty on that score."

Mr. Pollitz says he believes that a principal reason for the uneasy feeling as to sugar stocks now is the unfounded fear of the investors that there will be serious trouble as to labor. Six investigations as were made in the matter of the McBryde plantation and in his opinion, most wise, and the result of more such trips would be wise out all feeling of insecurity.

Annexation to California, in the opinion of the speaker, will never come about. "It would be like taking a starving man, and then after feeding him and make him happy and comfortable, to strangle him," was the way he put the case.

THE CANE UNLOADER USED IN THE HAWAIIAN ISLANDS.

NEWS OF THE COURTS

TRAMWAYS CO. SUED

card in his breast pocket without a fault or blemish on her part was caught and crushed between the dash board of the car and the seat in which she was sitting and thereby received a deadly wound to her body and limbs. A man bruised, wounded, humiliated, and sick and lame and ever since has suffered great physical pain and is confined to her bed since the day of the accident, and has therefore been unable to perform and transact his own affairs and business. Such negligence and the negligence of the company has been damaged in the same person.

PRORATE.

Eliza S. and W. J. Wilder has petitioned for the revocation of the will of William C. Wilder and it has been ordered that on Monday morning, August 10th, at 10 o'clock for the hearing of such petition. The petition shows the petitioner to be John K., William C., Charles T. and Mary A. Wilder sons of the deceased and petitioner, widow of the deceased, who is named in the will as executrix. It is stated that the val-

SUPREME COURT DECISION.
Decision was given yesterday in the

An injunction restraining the defendant from selling or leasing the premises pending the hearing, or from proceeding with the ejectment suit, was granted. The defendant demurred to the bill on several grounds, and after hearing, the demurrer was sustained for want of equity in the bill. The plaintiff then asked and was granted leave to move to amend the bill, after

THE BEST REMEDY FOR STOMACH
AND BOWEL TROUBLES.

Guam County, Rhode Island.
The political troubles in the Hawaiian Islands have revived the scheme of adding them as a Congressional District to the State of California. Why not make Guam a county in Rhode Island? The latter needs more land.
Rutland (Vt.) Herald.

SCHOOL CLOSED

I have never heard of a single case where they did not prove beneficial and

These charges are said to grow out of the action of the judge on certain matters that came up before him. The judge is now on his way to this city, and, it is said, will bring with him a petition signed by leading citizens of Honolulu endorsing his course, a number of letters to that effect already having come to the department.—Washington Star

INSURANCE

Theo. H. Davies & Co.
(Limited.)
**AGENTS FOR FIRE, LIFE AND
MARINE INSURANCE.**

Northern Assurance Company,
OF LONDON, FOR FIRE AND
LIFE. Established 1834.
Accumulated Funds £2,975,000.

British and Foreign Marine Ins. Co
OF LIVERPOOL, FOR MARINE
Capital £1,000,000

Reduction of Rates.
Immediate Payment of Claims.

THEO. H. DAVIES & CO., LTD.
AGENTS.

Hamburg-Bremen Fire Insurance Co

The undersigned having been appointed agents of the above company are prepared to insure risks against fire on Stone and Brick Buildings and on Merchandise stored therein on the most favorable terms. For particular apply at the office of
F. A. SCHAEFFER & CO., Agts.

German Lloyd Marine Insurance Co
OF BERLIN.

Fortuna General Insurance Co
OF BERLIN.

The above Insurance Companies have established a general agency here, and the undersigned, general agents, are authorized to take risks against the dangers of the sea at the most reasonable rates and on the most favorable terms.
F. A. SCHAEFFER & CO.,
General Agents.

Having established an agency at Honolulu and the Hawaiian Islands, the undersigned general agents are authorized to take risks against the danger of the sea at the most reasonable rate and on the most favorable terms.

F. A. SCHAEFER & CO.,
Agents for the Hawaiian Islands.

Capital of the Company and reserve, reichsmarks	5,000,
Capital their reinsurance companies	101,650,
Total reichsmarks	107,650,

Capital of the Company and reserve, reichsmarks	2,200,
Capital their reinsurance companies	25,000,
Total reichsmarks	42,500,

The undersigned, general agents, the above two companies, for the Hawaiian Islands, are prepared to insure Buildings, Furniture, Merchandise and Produce, Machinery, etc.; also Sugar and Rice Mills, and Vessels in the harbor, against loss or damage by fire at the most favorable terms.

H. HACKFELD & CO., Limited

The Elgin

Should be in the pocket of every
wearer of a Watch.

Many years' handling of Waterbury watches convinces us, that price considered, Elgin is the most satisfactory of American Watches.

1	Cased in
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**Nickle, Silver, Gold Fill
and Solid Gold.**

We have a full line and sell them
right prices.

ELGINS reach us right.
ELGINS reach you right.
Elgins stand for what is right in thinking,
keeping and lasting qualities, and
is why we are right in pushing
Elgin Watch.

H. F. WICHMA
BOX 342.

How to Save Fu

THE GAS WEIGHING ECONOMIZER—A gas balance for industries continuously the proportion of boric gas in the flow of the furnace gases, and which enables the engineer to get the best result from the gas.

These machines are now in use at the Oahu Sugar Company, Pihai Mill, Kekaha Mill and the Kula Mill, Hawaii.

GEORGE OSBORNE
Kukui, Hawaii, Agent for
Hawaiian Islands.

Lawn
Sprinklers

We now have a

Special
Rubber
Garden
Hose

which we can guarantee.

All of our customers who have bought hose from us, which has not lasted for one year will receive a discount of 25 per cent on their next purchase, and also a written guarantee for one year.

W.W. Dimond & Co.

LIMITED.

—Dealers—

CROCKERY, GLASS, AND
HOUSEFURNISHING
UTENSILS.Sole Agents for the
CELEBRATED JEWEL
STOVES and
REFRIGERATORS.
GURNEY

D Will Keep

Your Premises,
Stables and
Outhouses

I SCLEAN

And
PUREAnd in
Good Condition.N F
E Bucket of the best disinfecting

C Medium

Price 25c per Pint.

T I
N Put up in gallon, 5
gallon and barrel con-
tainers.Hollister Drug Co
Fort Street.NEW HEALTH
SECRETARY
C. H. Charlock
to Succeed
Wilcox.

C. H. Charlock, registrar of births and deaths, and lately temporary secretary of the Board of Health, was yesterday appointed secretary, to take the place made vacant by former Secretary Wilcox. The election of Mr. Charlock was unanimous, he having demonstrated during a probation of four weeks that he is capable of filling the important position with credit to the department. Mr. Charlock has been connected with the health department for a number of years, and his services have been greatly appreciated by past boards. Upon the retirement of Wilcox as secretary several weeks ago, Mr. Charlock was advanced to the position of temporary secretary.

The position made vacant by Mr. Charlock will be filled by Robert Henderson, the only applicant for the office. In his letter of application Mr. Henderson stated that he had resided in Honolulu since 1895, with the exception of fifteen months while he was in the Philippines, as a member of the Tenth Pennsylvania Volunteers. He has also been employed here as a customs guard, and was with the internal revenue department as deputy collector. Of late he has been with the Metropolitan Meat Company. He was recommended by Collector of Customs Stackable, Representative Hoogs and others. A motion was made that he be appointed registrar, and if necessary to make a change by reason of unfitness for the position the board could do so. Mr. Dole pointed out that such a course would not tend to give an appointee an opportunity to perform his duty, and he said that if an appointment was made it should be with the idea of retaining the man in the office to which he was so appointed. This course prevailed when the matter came to a vote. Henderson will enter upon his duties at once.

A letter from Dr. Goodhue, government physician at Kaula, was read, in which the physician said that there was an unwillingness on the part of certain people whom he had approached relative to occupying the buildings of Lihue Hospital, while not in use as a hospital. Those who would tenant it would not stipulate to keep the place in repair. The board decided to deny the request for tenancy except this condition be complied with.

The request of Mrs. Jones for permission to go to Molokai to act with the Catholic Sisters there, was granted.

NEW PLANT
FOR HAWAII NEI

Dr. Jared G. Smith thinks that cassava, a plant used for starch, will thrive in the Hawaiian Islands, and intends to try some experiments along that line. In a letter from H. E. Stockbridge of Lake City, Florida, which came by the Doric, that gentleman says the starch obtained from this plant is superior to that from any other, and is a much more economical plant for this purpose than corn, wheat or potatoes.

In his letter Mr. Stockbridge speaks in part as follows: "There are four steam cassava starch factories at present in operation in Florida, with plans for one more large one perfected for erection the coming season. No two are alike in machinery or methods. The industry and technical process is now somewhat experimental and each company engaged in the same has developed its own methods and form of machinery."

"The matter of varieties is still unsettled in Florida. Practically, however, from a commercial standpoint, but one variety and that the white sweet cassava of Jamaica is grown. There is no other variety grown as an actual source of raw material for the factories."

MAJOR ENNIS
AT FORT HENRY

Major William Ennis, Artillery Corps, U.S.A., who has been in command of the Honolulu garrison of a battalion of the former Sixth Artillery, has been transferred to another post on the Mainland and will not return to Honolulu. His office as commander of the local garrison will fall to the lot of Captain Davis, who will come to Honolulu on the next transport.

Major Ennis has written to a friend here from Newport, R. I., that he has received orders for station at Fort Henry, near Baltimore, Maryland. He is to be the district commander and will have a certain supervision over five forts which constitute the water defenses of Baltimore. He says it is a much larger command than he expected to get and, although regretting that he will not again see Camp McKinley or Honolulu, he is glad to be stationed where he can be with his family.

Carter-Rathburn Affair

Another version of the Carter-Rathburn shooting affray reaches us in the following from a well-known citizen of Kahuku. "I have just been notified that former Judge Rathburn of this district was shot in the shoulder by Dr. Carter Sunday night while the family was in bed. It seems that Rathburn was 'full' and for some reason deliberately walked into the Carters' bedroom while they were asleep. The shooting followed. This is all I have heard of so far and of course I have no way of verifying it, but my information came from our local policeman, who further states that Rathburn is coming here to have the bullet extracted."

Demand for panum grass, an antidote for the Hilo grass pest, are keeping Wray Taylor busy filling orders from all parts of the Islands.

METEOROLOGICAL SUMMARY
FOR THE MONTH OF JUNE

Temperature mean for the month, 77.4 F.; normal, 75.9, average daily maximum, 83.7; average daily minimum, 71.9; average daily range, 11.8, greatest daily range, 18 degrees; least daily range, 8 degrees; highest temperature, 86 degrees; lowest, 67.

Barometer average, 29.978; normal, 30.012 (corrected for gravity by -.06); highest, 30.11, on the 7th; lowest, 29.85, on the 10th; greatest 24-hour change, .09. "Lows" passed this point on the 5th, 10th, 20th and 29th; "highs" on the 2d, 17th and 23d. The continued low pressure may indicate heavy rains for the fall and winter months.

Relative humidity, 71.5; normal, 70.6; mean dew-point, 67.4; normal, 65.3; mean absolute moisture, 7.35 grains to the cubic foot; normal, 6.83. The absolute humidity was the highest on record for the month of June.

Rainfall, 1.42 inches; normal, 1.52 inches; rain record days, 18; normal, 19; greatest rainfall in one day, 0.41, 23d; total at Luakaha, 8.99; at Kaplani Park, —. Total rainfall since January 1, 22.24 inches; normal, 18.82.

The Artesian well level on the 15th of June, stood at 32.85 feet above mean sea level. This is as low as the lowest on record.

Trade wind days, 22 (9 of N.E.); normal for June, 28. Average force of wind, Beaufort scale, 2.4 (15 at miles per hour). There was an unusual spell of eight days of southerly wind from the 6th to the 13th. Cloudiness, tenths of sky, 4.2; normal, 4.0.

Percentages of district rainfall as compared with normal: Hilo, 35 per cent; Hamakua, 10; Kohala, 22; Waimea, 21; Kona, 130; Kau, 150; Puna, 80; Maui, uncertain on account of frequent changes in stations, probably 125 on southeast exposures and 80 on north exposures; Oahu, 100 per cent; Kaula, 100, excepting Hanalei, 75. Northerly exposures suffered as in May. At Waimea, Hawaii, the main stream is lower than ever known before, owing to the denudation of Kohala mountain forest, destroying the natural reservoirs.

Mean temperatures: Pepeekeo, Hilo district, 100 feet elevation, average maximum 78.6, average minimum 68.9; Waimea, Hawaii, 2,730 elevation, 77.2 and 65.2; Kohala, 521 elevation, 81.4 and 70.8; Ewa Mill, Oahu, 50 elevation, 84.7 and 69.1; Kulaokahua (W. R. Castle's), 60 feet elevation, highest 87, lowest 67, mean 77.4. The average fall in temperature is one degree F. for each 300 feet of ascent.

Earthquake reported from Kona and Kau on the 8th; not from Hilo. Snow is still visible on summit of Mauna Kea. Kilauea exhibits heat symptoms. Heavy swell 4th and 24th; very smooth sea 6th to 15th. No thunder nor lightning.

RAINFALL FOR JUNE.

Stations—	Elev. (Feet)	Rain. (Inches)
Waialeale	50	3.45
Hilo (town)	100	2.30
Kaunakakai	1250	3.78
Pepeekeo	100	2.85
Hakalau	200	2.59
Honolulu	—	2.73
Laupahoehoe	400	0.57
Kukui	250	0.53
Kaula	700	0.25
Paauhau (Gibb)	300	0.10

FUJIHARA MAY BE
IN HONOLULU

Where is Fujihara, the Japanese murderer who escaped from his cell in Hilo jail last week? It is now believed that the escaped convict is either in Honolulu or on the Island of Maui. That he is at large on the Island of Hawaii is discredited by the police, for from information received by High Sheriff Brown yesterday, Fujihara was aided to escape from the Big Island by some of his countrymen in a Japanese fishing sloop.

The high sheriff received a message yesterday that Fujihara was on the steamer Iwalani, and the vessel was watched. An officer boarded the vessel from Maui and made a thorough search of the steamer, but found no trace whatever of the much-wanted murderer.

The information to the high sheriff was that a sampan was seen skirting Hawaii and heading over to Maui about the time the Iwalani went by. It is presumed that Fujihara was on the fishing boat, and the intention was to get him aboard the Iwalani, and thus brought to Honolulu. No trace of Fujihara was found by any of the police officers upon arrival here yesterday of his having been aboard the steamer.

PICTURES GET MIXED.

Troubles of a Honolulu Watchmender Over a Photo Fad.

"Have you got a picture in this watch?" asked a local watch-fixer yesterday as he took over a gold time-piece for repairs.

"Why I ask is this. Nearly every time I open a watch case a picture of some good-looking woman falls out. I lay it aside with the rest of 'em, but when the watch is repaired I can't tell which from what. So I tell my customers to look over the collection and take any picture they want. Sometimes mistakes occur. The other day a goo-goey dame rushed in and said, 'Look a-here, mister, did my husband have this watch fixed at your shop?' I said he did. 'Well,' said she, 'what I want to know is whether that picture was in it when you took the watch.' It was the photo of a staving-looking half-white. I told the lady that it must be a mix-up and explained my troubles with these pictures. I guessed I had picked out the wrong face for her husband's watch. 'Well I am thankful,' she said; 'he told me all that, but I thought it might be a song and dance.'"

Cuts and bruises are healed by Chamberlain's Pain Balm in about one-third the time any other treatment would require because of its antiseptic qualities which cause the parts to heal without maturation. For sale by all dealers and druggists. Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., general agents, H. I.

Paauhau (Greig)	1150	
Honokaa (Muir)	425	0.41
Honokaa (Rickard)	1800	
Kukuihue	700	0.68
Awini Ranch	1100	
Niuli	200	0.65
Kohala (Mission)	655	1.03
Kohala (Sugar Co.)	224	1.04
Waimea	2730	0.51
Hawi Mill	600	1.15
Kailua	960	8.49
Kealahou	1580	6.10
Napooopo	25	
Naalehu	650	1.21
Honouapo	15	0.49
Hilea	310	0.30
Pahala	850	1.01
Moaula	1700	1.73
Volcano House	4000	1.70
Kapoho	110	2.59
Kalapass	8	

MAUI.

Lahaina	15	
Olunui	700	
Waipahoehoe	285	5.13
Kapoo (Mokulau)	—	4.09
Kipahulu	60	2.81
Hamos Plantation	300	6.23
Nahiku	60	5.00
Nahiku	700	2.23
Kula (Erechwon)	4500	
Puunamala	1400	1.35
Paia	180	
Haleakala Ranch	2000	

LANAI.

Keomuk	6	0.00
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OAHU.

Punahou (W. Bureau)	50	1.42
Kulaokahua	50	0.98
Kewalo (King St.)	15	1.34
U. S. Naval Station	6	0.73
Kaplania Park	10	
Makiki Reservoir	120	1.40
Manoa (Woodlawn D.)	285	3.41
School St. (Bishop)	50	1.79
Innsane Asylum	30	1.57
Nuuanu (W. W. Hall)	50	1.74
Nuuanu (Wylie St.)	250	
Nuuanu (Electric Stn.)	450	4.81
Nuuanu (Luakaha)	550	8.53
Waianae	25	1.57
Maunawili	300	2.59
Kaneohe	100	2.48
Ahuimanu	350	4.95
Kahuku	25	1.40
Waialua	20	0.82
Ewa Plantation	60	0.29
Waipahu	200	0.43
Pacific Heights	—	3.57
Wahiawa	—	2.97
Moanalua	—	0.95
Kalihiua	—	4.19

KAUAI.

Lihue (Grove Farm)	200	3.19
Lihue (Molokaa)	300	2.45
Lihue (Kukua)	1000	6.03
Kealia	15	2.71
Kilauea	225	4.23
Hanalei	10	4.85
Wailua	32	0.45
Eleele	—	4.20
Wahiawa	210	15.25

RECORDS NOT HITHERTO
LISTED.

MAY, 1901.

Kailua	—	6.01
Kaunakakai	—	5.21
Awini Ranch	—	0.02
Nuuanu (W. W. Hall)	—	2.95
Electric Light Station	—	5.51
Moaula	—	8.19
Kohala Sugar Co.	—	9.19
Hawi	—	0.93

CURTIS J. LYONS,

Territorial Meteorologist.

N. B.—Observers are especially requested to forward their reports promptly at the end of each month, and to report regularly and continuously.

ITCHING PILES.

From the Melbourne Age.

Ever have any irritation of the skin? There are many forms of it, any of them bad enough to tax your patience. Hemorrhoid, a plague of the night; no rest for the sufferer from that complaint. Eczema, too; hives don't sound dangerous, but they cause much misery to those unfortunate enough to be troubled with them. Doan's Ointment is "A wonder" for any such trouble. Any troublesome irritation of the skin can't resist its healing, soothing influence. Lots of Honolulu people know this now.

Mr. H. Ryall, of No. 11, Grosvenor St., South Yarra, is a very old resident of Melbourne. He states:

For some considerable time I have been a sufferer from that annoying complaint known as irritating piles. At times the irritation was very annoying, especially at night, and in the warm weather. I applied some of Doan's Ointment which I had obtained and I am pleased to say that it gave me the desired relief from this annoying disease.

Doan's Ointment is splendid in all diseases of the skin: Eczema, piles, hives, insect bites, sores, chilblains, etc. It is perfectly safe and very effective. Very frequently two or three boxes have made a complete cure of chronic cases that have not yielded to other remedies for years.

Doan's Ointment is sold by all chemists and storekeepers at 50 cents per box, or will be mailed on receipt of price by the Hollister Drug Co., Ltd., agents for the Hawaiian Islands.

The Sinking Republican.

The Republican will apparently soon become a "sinking ship," the ship is as a rule ready to go under. We understand that Mr. Logan has assumed the editorship, and we extend our best wishes to him for a success. It is proven daily here that it is necessary to know the land in which you live and the people among whom you live before you can write intelligently and to the satisfaction of the patrons of a newspaper. Mr. Gill was not only a stranger but he remained here, and that is probably the cause of the lack of success of the would-be rival of the old Advertiser. In that office we are all "on record"—Independent.

The Hamakua Fire.

Word received at this office by the Iwalani from Hamakua says the dry weather there is rapidly assuming dangerous proportions. The fire at Ooakala, and Kukuihue was more serious than at first reported, as the soil was so dry that it burned. The blaze was got under control by ditching in front of it, digging down to the clay subsoil. So serious was the matter that the Horner fire engine was unable to leave fire-fighting.

CUTICURA
REMEDIES
THE SET

Consisting of CUTICURA SOAP, to cleanse the skin, CUTICURA Ointment, to heal the skin, and CUTICURA RESOLVENT, to cool the blood, is often sufficient to cure the most torturing, disfiguring skin, scalp, and blood humours, rashes, itchings, and irritations, with loss of hair, when the best physicians, and all other remedies fail.

Millions of Women Use Cuticura Soap

Extensively for preserving, purifying, and beautifying the skin, for cleansing the scalp of crusts, scales, and dandruff, and the stopping of falling hair, for softening, whitening, and soothing red, rough, and sore hands, in the form of baths for annoying irritations, inflammation, and chafings, or too free or offensive perspiration, in the form of washes for mottled, and for many sensitive skin purposes which readily suggest themselves to women, and especially mothers, and for all the purposes of the toilet, bath, and nursery. No amount of persuasion can induce those who have once used it to use any other, especially for preserving and purifying the skin, scalp, and hair of infants and children. CUTICURA Soap combines delicate emollient properties derived from CUTICURA, the great skin cure, with the purest of cleansing ingredients and the most refreshing of themselves to women, and especially mothers, and for all the purposes of the toilet, bath, and nursery. Thus it combines in ONE SOAP at ONE PRICE, the best skin and complexion soap, the BEST TOILET and BEST baby soap in the world. Sold throughout the world "All about the Skin," post free of a set Depot. R. TOWN & Co., Sydney, N.S.W. So African Depot. LENNON LTD., Cape Town. POTTER DRUG AND CHEM. CO., Sole Props., Boston, U.S.A.

OUR \$4.50 SHOES!

With heavy soles are just the right kind for rainy weather wear. You may pick from box calf or Russia calf shoes. These are in blacks and russets. The shape is that full generous winter last which is protective as well as pleasing. We have all sizes and all widths.

MANUFACTURER
SHOE COMPANY

HONOLULU

Brewing and Malting Comp'y, Ltd.

Primo Lager

HOME PRODUCTION

Draught and Bottled Beer Delivered on and after

MONDAY, JULY 1st, 1901

Island Orders Promptly Filled.

Pacific Mail Steamship Co.

Occidental & Oriental S.S. Co.
and Toyo Kisen Kaisha.

Steamers of the above companies will call at Honolulu and leave this port on or about the dates below mentioned:

For San Francisco.		For Japan and China.	
COPTIC	JULY 19	DORIC	JULY 19
AMERICA MARU	JULY 20	NIPPON MARU	JULY 20
PERKING	AUG. 1	PERU	AUG. 1
GAELEIC	AUG. 12	COPTIC	AUG. 6
HONGKONG MARU	AUG. 12	AMERICA MARU	AUG. 27
CHINA	AUG. 27	PERKING	AUG. 27
DORIC	SEPT. 3	GAELEIC	SEPT. 3
NIPPON MARU	SEPT. 11	HONGKONG MARU	SEPT. 11
PERU	SEPT. 11	CHINA	SEPT. 11
COPTIC	OCT. 1	DORIC	SEPT. 27
AMERICA MARU	OCT. 1	NIPPON MARU	OCT. 4
HONGKONG MARU	JULY 19		

FOR GENERAL INFORMATION APPLY TO

H. Hackfeld & Co., Ltd.
AGENTS.

To attend the funeral of their mother, who passed away on Sunday, the 6th inst. A good soaking rain would be the most welcome thing that could find its way to Hamakua.

THE FAMILY FRIEND

No remedy has as good a right to that title as KICKAPOO Indian Oil. It is good for internal and external use. It is pain's most powerful panacea. No one can say "I won't" have neuralgia, rheumatism, earache or any other acute pain, but everyone who has a bottle of KICKAPOO Indian Oil in the house can say with confidence, "I won't" have neuralgia or any other pain long. The power of this oil over pain is marvelous. Toothache, earache, headache, neuralgia and rheumatic pains, dysentery, diarrhoea, cholera morbus, colic, cramps, and all acute pains yield instantly to it. You are always proof against pain with a bottle in the house. Hobson Drug Company, agents for KICKAPOO Indian Remedies.

ROYAL Baking Powder

Makes the bread more healthful.

Safeguards the food against alum.

Alum baking powders are the greatest enemies to health of the present day.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., NEW YORK.

BANK OF HAWAII LIMITED.

Condition at the close of business June 29, 1901.

ASSETS.

Loans and discounts	\$1,064,408.54
Call loans and overdrafts	245,678.27
Bonds	278,555.98
Lease safe deposit building and office furniture	16,710.77
Other assets	530.00
Due from banks	64,087.28
Government warrants	975.83
Exchange on hand	532,339.92
Cash	1,734.08
Total	\$2,199,301.65

LIABILITIES.

Capital	\$500,000.00
Reserve account	50,000.00
Undivided profits	142,738.74
Deposits	1,365,332.78
Due to other banks	134,515.13
Dividends unpaid	1,734.08
Total	\$2,199,301.65

I. C. H. COOKE, Cashier, do solemnly swear the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

C. H. COOKE, Cashier.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 24 day of July, A. D. 1901.

ROYAL D. MREAD,
Notary Public, First Judicial District

MORTGAGEE'S NOTICE OF FORECLOSURE AND SALE.

In accordance with the provisions of a certain mortgage made by George Washington Smith and Elizabeth K. Smith, his wife, of Honolulu, Island of Oahu, to John Emmeluth, of said Honolulu, dated the 28th day of July, 1900, and recorded in the Hawaiian Registry of Conveyances in said Honolulu in Liber 215, page 436;

Notice is hereby given that said mortgagee intends to foreclose the said mortgage for condition broken, to wit, for non-payment of principal and interest;

And also that after the expiration of three consecutive weeks from the date of this notice, the property conveyed by said mortgage will be sold at public auction, at the auction rooms of James F. Morgan, auctioneer, in said Honolulu, on Saturday, the 27th day of July, A. D. 1901, at 12 o'clock noon of said day.

Dated Honolulu, T. H. July 3, 1901.

JOHN EMMELUTH,
Mortgagee.

The premises covered by said mortgage consist of

1. An undivided half interest in and to the land described in Royal Patent 7103 L. C. A. 7364, to Kekaula, situated at Keahou, North Kona, Island of Hawaii, containing an area of 1.3 acres.

2. An undivided half interest in and to the land described in Royal Patent 4497 L. C. A. 8559, Apana 2, to C. Kama, situated at Mananaki, Ewa, Island of Oahu, containing an area of 24.190 of an acre.

2294—July 5, 12, 19.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVING been duly appointed executor of the estate of Robert McKibbin, late of Makawao, Island of Maui, Territory of Hawaii, deceased. Notice is hereby given to all persons to present their claims against the estate of the said Robert McKibbin, deceased, duly authenticated, whether secured by mortgage or otherwise, to the undersigned at his office on Merchant street, in said Honolulu, within six months from the date hereof, or they will be forever barred, and all persons indebted to said estate are hereby requested to make immediate payment to the undersigned.

J. M. DOWSETT,
Executor of the Estate of Robert McKibbin, deceased.

Dated Honolulu, June 24, 1901.
2292—June 25, July 2, 9, 16, 23, 30, Aug. 6

NOTICE

A PARTNERSHIP HAS BEEN formed on the 1st day of June, 1901, by and between Hee Yee Hing Tong, Hee Cho, Hee Ching Shee, Quong Ming, Kan Sun, and Chang Yap Shee, doing business under the firm name of Yee Yee Company, at the Smith street, Honolulu, Oahu, Territory of Hawaii. The nature of the business is the building and doing general real estate business.

HONG KONG, June 24, 1901.

HEE YEE HING TONG
HEE CHO
HEE CHING SHEE
QUONG MING
KAN SUN
CHANG YAP SHEE

2293—June 25, July 2, 9, 12, 19

NOTICE

ALL PERSONS ARE HEREBY warned from trespassing on the lands of the undersigned, situated in North Kona, Island of Hawaii, and more particularly the lands known as Kaunakula, Houloua and Kaupulehu.

J. A. MAGUIRE
Honolulu, North Kona, Hawaii, June 1, 1901.

2289, to Aug. 28

ANDERSON ACADEMY.

Irvington, California.

BUILDINGS NEW, GROUNDS SURPASSINGLY beautiful; climate all that could be desired. A military school of highest grade, and at the same time a pleasant home.

WM. WALKER ANDERSON,
Principal.

HONOLULU STOCK EXCHANGE.

Honolulu, July 18, 1901.

NAME	NO.	PRICE	PER	AMOUNT
STRAIGHT				
U. S. GOVT. 4% 1901	1,000.00	100		425
U. S. GOVT. 4% 1902	1,000.00	100		100
U. S. GOVT. 4% 1903	1,000.00	100		46
U. S. GOVT. 4% 1904	1,000.00	100		
U. S. GOVT. 4% 1905	1,000.00	100		
U. S. GOVT. 4% 1906	1,000.00	100		
U. S. GOVT. 4% 1907	1,000.00	100		
U. S. GOVT. 4% 1908	1,000.00	100		
U. S. GOVT. 4% 1909	1,000.00	100		
U. S. GOVT. 4% 1910	1,000.00	100		
U. S. GOVT. 4% 1911	1,000.00	100		
U. S. GOVT. 4% 1912	1,000.00	100		
U. S. GOVT. 4% 1913	1,000.00	100		
U. S. GOVT. 4% 1914	1,000.00	100		
U. S. GOVT. 4% 1915	1,000.00	100		
U. S. GOVT. 4% 1916	1,000.00	100		
U. S. GOVT. 4% 1917	1,000.00	100		
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U. S. GOVT. 4% 1921	1,000.00	100		
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U. S. GOVT. 4% 2087	1,000.00	100		
U. S. GOVT. 4% 2088	1,000.00	100		
U. S. GOVT. 4% 2089	1,000.00	100		
U. S. GOVT. 4% 2090	1,000.00	100		
U. S. GOVT. 4% 2091	1,000.00	100		
U. S. GOVT. 4% 2092	1,000.00	100		
U. S. GOVT. 4% 2093	1,000.00	100		
U. S. GOVT. 4% 2094	1,000.00	100		
U. S. GOVT. 4% 2095	1,000.00	100		
U. S. GOVT. 4% 2096	1,000.00	100		
U. S. GOVT. 4% 2097	1,000.00	100		
U. S. GOVT. 4% 2098	1,000.00	100		
U. S. GOVT. 4% 2099	1,000.00	100		
U. S. GOVT. 4% 2100	1,000.00	100		
U. S. GOVT. 4% 2101	1,000.00	100		
U. S. GOVT. 4% 2102	1,000.00	100		
U. S. GOVT. 4% 2103	1,000.00	100		
U. S. GOVT. 4% 2104	1,000.00	100		
U. S. GOVT. 4% 2105	1,000.00	100		
U. S. GOVT. 4% 2106	1,000.00	100		
U. S. GOVT. 4% 2107	1,000.00	100		
U. S. GOVT. 4% 2108	1,000.00	100		
U. S. GOVT. 4% 2109	1,000.00	100		
U. S. GOVT. 4% 2110	1,000.00	100		
U. S. GOVT. 4% 2111	1,000.00	100		
U. S. GOVT. 4% 2112	1,000.00	100		
U. S. GOVT. 4% 2113	1,000.00	100		
U. S. GOVT. 4% 2114	1,000.00	100		
U. S. GOVT. 4% 2115	1,000.00	100		
U. S. GOVT. 4% 2116	1,000.00	100		
U. S. GOVT. 4% 2117	1,000.00	100		
U. S. GOVT. 4% 2118	1,000.00	100		
U. S. GOVT. 4% 2119	1,000.00	100		
U. S. GOVT. 4% 2120	1,000.00	100		
U. S. GOVT. 4% 2121	1,000.00	100		
U. S. GOVT. 4% 2122	1,000.00	100		
U. S. GOVT. 4% 2123	1,000.00	100		
U. S. GOVT. 4% 2124	1,000.00	100		
U. S. GOVT. 4% 2125	1,000.00	100		
U. S. GOVT. 4% 2126	1,000.00	100		
U. S. GOVT. 4% 2127	1,000.00	100		
U. S. GOVT. 4% 2128	1,000.00	100		
U. S. GOVT. 4% 2129	1,000.00	100		
U. S. GOVT. 4% 2130	1,000.00	100		
U. S. GOVT. 4% 2131	1,000.00	100		
U. S. GOVT. 4% 2132	1,000.00	100		
U. S. GOVT. 4% 2133	1			